WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. | ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS
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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
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Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

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50 BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other
PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,
on retail, for sale cheap, by
J. I. BRYAN.
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!!



THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in Second-st., between Nunn and Church streets. The house is large and commodious, containing six large rooms, piazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 164 feet 6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant residence, known as the property belonging to the heirs of the late Louis Paseja. The property will be sold with a reserve of 30 by 33 feet in the back lot, which has been used as a burying ground with the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not disposed of at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.

For further particulars enquire of
SAM'L H. FIRTH.
January 31, 1845. 20-tf

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by WM. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the
GROCERY LINE,
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals frem New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.
A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Just Arrived,
Per brig Champlain, from Portland.
100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Jan'y 17, 1844 2

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
Third Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844. the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The bublisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufgcient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit!) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible. to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the bygone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney	H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland	The author of the "Widow of Brugess"
Mrs A *S* Stephens	H T Tuckerman
Mrs F S Osgood	James F Otis
Mrs E O Smith	Robert L Wade
Mrs A C Mowatt	S D Patterson
Mrs E F Ellet	E S Gould
Mrs M St.Leon Loud	Seba Smith
Mrs J G Brooks	T S Fay
Mrs J Hull	C Fenno Hoffman
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Mrs H Lighthipe	Wm H Willis
Mrs C H Butler	Walter Whitman
Mrs E C Embury	Rev F C Woodworth
Mrs Cary	Isaac F Shephard
Mrs E R Steele	T B Read
Mrs M A Erving	Wm O Bourne
Miss M L Lawson	R G White
Miss Colman	H A Clark
Miss Isabel Jocelyn	C Wilkins Eimi
Miss M Russell	E J Porter
Miss Emily E Chubbuck	E Parmly
Miss L M Brauner	H Myers
Miss F Forester	M C Hill
Miss M G Quincy	M E Wilson
Author of 'Summer Frolicking'	J Boughton
J K Paulding	C McLachlan
Wm C Bryant	Wm Russell Jr
Fitz G Halleck	The Author of " Time's Doings"
E A Poe	A M Ide Jr
John Neal	O G Warren
Henry W Herbert	Augustus Snodgrass
H H Weld	J T Headley
Park Benjamin	F L Hagadorn
Wm Cox	H B Hirst
Geo W Kendall	T S Arthur
H S Schoolcraft	

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work. the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3
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Eight do do	15
Eleve do do	20

Address ISRAEL POST.
13 Astor House, N. Y.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, N. C.,
January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions and in accordance with a plan approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office,

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long. by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14 feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4 rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three windows at each end, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants &c.; to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, & extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on substantial heart of pine piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled in with stone all three feet below the surface, to have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces, with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond, the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building with 16 pannel doors and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finished with northern or yellow pine, at the option of the Agent of the United States; the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick; all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U. States, and to be completed within six months from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work, according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments will be made as it progresses, not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value of materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

S. BROWN, *Collector.*
Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5t

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

Molasses.
100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake, just in from Martinique, for sale by
Jan'y 17, 1845. (2) G. W. DAVIS.

Increase of Population.

The Geographer, Mr. Darby, calculates the *future* increase of our population from the past census tables, at 3 per cent. advance *per annum*. Thus in 1790, we had 3,929,827. In 1800, it reached 5,305,925, near 3 per cent. On this basis, he extends his calculation up to the year 1901:

	By the census tables. Population.	*By annual increase of* 3 per cent.
1790	3,929,827	
1800	5,305,925	5,281,468
1810		7,095,964
1820	9,638,131	9,535,182
1830	12,856,407	12,811,118
1840	17,063,353	17,217,706
1850		23,138,004
1860		31,095,555
1870		40,617,708
1880		54,586,795
1890		73,382.185
1900		98,559,512
1901		101,553,377

Thus, fifty-odd years hence, he estimates our population at more than one hundred millions—spread over the great Valley of the Mississippi, to the Columbia river and the Pacific Ocean, and along the Gulf of Mexico. If we look ahead, then, according to this species of statistics, the value of the acquisition of Texas, for taking off the exuberant population of less than fifty years, will baffle all calculation. Our people (says the Milledgville Union) "have gone forward at a rate of nearly thirty miles per annum, and many have not stopped at the line, but planted their standard. and colonised with our blood this fine country. And is it here, with a fine and almost unoccupied country organized for us, and bidding us to come, *that Federalism is to bid us stop?* Is it here, that the motley Mexicans are to make good their threats of extermination, and thrust back our race with terrible record? Who are they in Congress, who dare make this great question a matter of calculation for party ascendancy? We again repeat, that Texas, now in the custody and ownership of our relations and friends, must not be allowed to slip through our fingers. It is a noble patrimony, and must descend to our children."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

SPEECH OF

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, on the annexation of Texas, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 14th, 1845.

Mr. Haywood, after some allusions to its great importance, and the deep anxiety with which he had endeavored to arrive at a correct conclusion upon the subject of incorporating Texas into the Union, from the moment when it had been first made his duty as a senator to act upon the question, and deprecating as he had done all the while its illegitimate connexion with party strife, proceeded to ask the indulgence of the Senate, whilst he trespassed more than he was accustomed to do upon their patience to explain and define a bill which he now asked leave to introduce.

He said this subject of incorporating Texas into the Union, at its first appearance in the Senate, necessarily presented two questions to a faithful and scrupulous senator. first, whether the constitution allowed the government, by the action of any one of its departments, or all of them together, the *rightful* power to acquire additional territory. For if not, there was an end to it. And next, though the *power* might exist, whether it was *politic* and *wise* in the United States to exercise it, and to enlarge her borders by the acquision of Texas. Without going into a repetition of all the reasons for holding the affirmative side on these constitutional and national questions, he remarked that for one he had sought after the truth, determined in his own mind to pursue it, regardless of the interests of *men* or parties. He had looked to the wisdom of the *past* in order to decide his vote at the present, when legislating, as we were in a peculiar sense, for the *weal* or *woe* of the *future*.

Upon the first point—the *power* of the United government to enlarge her borders by the acquision of new territories—he found that the treaty of *Louisiana*, made by Mr. Jefferson in 1803, had been ratified by more than two-thirds of the wise men and patriots of the Senate of that day. It had been ratified not in silent acquiescence, nor by any constrained submission to a real or supposed necessity, but deliberately, and after full debate, by the great minds of the nation. It was not a decision made without intellectual conflicts, but a solemn, well-considered determination of the question, after every thing which could be said against the power had been said and answered and deliberated upon.

He found that the *Florida* treaty was made by Mr. Monroe in 1819, whereby another large territory was acquired; and at that day the opinion of the country had become so well settled in favor of the *power of acquiring territory* under our constitution, that the treaty of Florida was ratified by the UNANIMOUS vote of the Senate!

In the House of Representatives there was some opposition to the bill for carrying the treaty into effect, and some effort had been made to protest against it, not, however, upon the ground of hostility to receiving the territory which was acquired by it, and not for the want of power to acquire it, but on account of the cession *by* the United States to Spain of the American claim to Texas under the treaty of 1803—Texas being a part of Louisiana as originally purchased in 1803.

He found that, from time to time, new States had been organized in the Territory of Louisiana, and had been admitted into the Union; and Florida herself was now at the door waiting, and even demanding our consent to admit her to take her place with *Iowa* in the Union. These decisions were conclusive upon the question of our power to acquire new territories.

Upon the other point—the *policy* of re-acquiring Texas—a like recurrence to the past had been sufficient to remove all his doubts. He found, from 1803 to 1819—from the time of the Louisiana treaty by which Texas was acquired as a part of Louisiana to the date of the Florida treaty by which it was ceded to Spain, a period of 16 years—that the government of the United States, our officers, statesmen, politicians, and public presses, had put up a *claim* to Texas as a part of Louisiana; and, as already stated, some of the most eminent statesmen, in the House of Representatives and out of it, had denounced and opposed that part of the treaty of Florida by which our *claim* to Texas had been ceded away.—They had reprobated its impolicy, and denied the right of the government to *part* with any portion of the national territory. They had yielded to it, however, on account of the higher policy and the political expediency of abiding by the treaty as a whole. Yet some of them, who were still conspicuous leaders in politics, and shining lights in the galaxy of American statesmen, even at that day had avowed their determination to reacquire it, as necessary to the welfare of the nation, and indispensable to an important section of the Union.

He found that Mr. Adams's administration, being the next immediately after Mr. Monroes's, had endeavored to reacquire Texas, and failed.

He found that General Jackson's administration, the next after Mr. Adams's, had pursued the same policy, and had renewed these efforts to reacquire Texas, but without success.

He found that Mr. Van Buren's administration, the next after General Jackson's—President Van Buren having been in fact the secretary who conducted the negotiation for it under his predecessor—never abandoned the policy of reannexation, but only *suspended* any active immediate exertions to accomplish it, for reasons of state too familiar to require a repetition.

He found that Mr. Tyler's administration, the next after Mr. Van Buren's, had adopted the policy of his predecessors, and had pushed it with great zeal, so as to make a treaty with Texas, and had submitted it to the Senate for their advice.

He found that Texas, a few years after being ceded to Spain in 1819, became a sovereign member of the Mexican confederacy; and that, after a successful revolution, this Mexican confederacy was acknowledged by the United States to be a sovereign and independent nation.

He found that Texas, afterwards, had successfully resisted, by force the attempt to subjugate her people at the overthrow of the Mexican confederacy; and that the United States, in solemn form, had acknowledged her independence and sovereignty, as did the other great powers of the world. But even in our act admitting the independence of Texas, the old and cherished policy of this government to re-incorporate Texas into our Union was distinctly avowed in the Senate, as it had been responded to and reciprocated by Texas herself; and although postponed, it was not at all abandoned.—(See debates.)

Having looked so far into the public *acts* of the nation, in proof of her policy, Mr. H. said he had then examined the opinions of the eminent men, some of whose names he might use, but in no spirit either of censure or of praise. He found that all the *Presidents* of the United States, since Texas was ceded away—all, without exception—had been anxious and active in their endeavors to reacquire it—*Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler.* Though differing widely upon other points, there was a most remarkable concurrence upon this one.

He found that all the *Vice Presidents*, since that time, had approved the policy of reacquiring Texas.

He found that all the *Secretaries of State* (to whose office it belonged to conduct our foreign affairs) concurred and co-operated in the same thing.

He had found, indeed, that until a comparatively late day, when fanaticism had combined with party spirit to organize voluntary societies for abolitionism, this sentiment had been almost universal. There might be exceptions, yet he believed there was not an eminent statesman, nor a distinguished politician, in America, who had lifted his voice against the reacquisition of Texas—against the policy of reincorporating Texas into the Union, until after it had been injuriously burdened with an alliance to the question of negro slavery.

With this unvaried current of sentiment in all sections—with all administrations of all political parties—with most if not all of the leading statesmen and politicians of America he could not undertake to contend and to set up against the measure now any distrusting fears of his own mind. As he had not heretofore, so neither would he at this time, enlarge upon the topic, by attempting to assign other reasons why it appeared to him to be our *true policy* to restore the ancient limits of the republic whenever Texas was ready and willing to be reunited to us, and the good work might be accomplished with harmony, according to the *constitution*.

True it was, (he continued,) that the spirit of our times put into operation, by the aid of these organized sectional societies, had engendered hostility to annexation, and it had reproduced the old arguments against our *power* which were made and overruled nearly half a century ago, notwithstanding the decision of 1803 was, sixteen years afterwards, at the ratification of the Florida treaty, *unanimously* confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. H. declared that, if such an array of authority, time, acquiescence, unanimity of public men, as wise if not wiser than we were, and who were quite as patriotic as the men of any age or country—and that, too, after their opinions had been approved by public sentiment, and had, by the introduction of new States, grown up as it were into the fabric of the Union as it is—did not settle the question of *power*, then no question would ever be regarded as a settled one. If these did not *close the door* upon any refinements of grammar and of logic about the meaning of this word or of that one in our organic law—if these did not furnish a right rule for the people's representatives—if these did not establish beyond cavil the *power* to acquire new territory—if these were not the true and the "old paths" which an honest and scrupulous statesman might pursue with safety,—why, then he had entirely mistaken his duty; and he had wholly misapprehended what the wisest men and best authors could mean when they recognised *precedents* as fit guides to a true exposition of constitutions and laws. That the testimony to which he had referred established beyond reasonable controversy that it had been the *policy* of the United States for a quarter of a century and more to reacquire Texas whenever it might be done with honor and with a reasonable degree of harmony, he presumed none would deny or dispute.

Mr. H. said that, though he did not pretend to assert that he had stopped his investigation precisely at this point, yet he could declare that, apart from all others, this view of the subject seemed to his mind conclusive, as well upon the question of *power* as upon the question of *policy*.

The treaty was rejected at the last session, but the question of *annexation* was only adjourned for a more convenient season; and that now it had returned upon Congress, not without new and embarrassing concomitants. He would to God it were otherwise, but the fact was too plain to escape notice. As it would be unwise for the friends of annexation, so it would be unpardonable for the friends of our common country to shut their eyes against the perils lying about and beyond the immediate question itself.

Mr. H. said he had made up his mind to aid in accomplishing the incorporation of Texas into the Union, if it could be done by a reasonable and fair concession to the opinions, or even to the prejudices of others; and for that reason he had given notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill, and now, in pursuance of that notice, he had asked the leave of the Senate to do so. It was painful to detain the Senate by a dull explanation of its details, and a statement of the main purposes and motives for which they had obtained a place in the proposition he should make, yet the subject was too important, and the step he had taken was too responsible, to omit it altogether.

That, the power and the policy of re-acquiring Texas being once established or admitted, it remained to be ascertained how, and by what course of proceeding, we were most likely to succeed in it.

That a majority of this Congress probably believed, that it was politic for the U. States government to incorporate Texas into our Union; and that it was within the authority of some department of the government to accomplish it, were nothing, so long as irreconcilable divisions existed upon the other questions connected with it. A portion of the friends of annexation would, by turns, vote with its *out-and-out* opponents, and our defeat would be inevitable *upon any bill* which contained in it *all* the questions to be voted upon, and determined *together* by a *single* decision. The first question we had to deal with was, whether a majority were now in favor of *annexation upon terms acceptable to themselves.* If they were, then the mode and manner of *acquiring* Texas, was a *separate and distinct* question; and his leading object had been to *separate* them. If not able to agree, let the first question be brought up so as to show that fact to Texas, to the United States, and to the world, and there must be an end of Texas, for this session at least.

That among the opponents of annexation, whether their hostility arose from the supposed *impolicy* of the measure, or was founded upon that construction of the constitution which denied the right to acquire Texas by treaty or by law, or by both together, we could not hope to find aid. The friends of annexation, therefore, ought to present the subject for action, so as not to give their opponents a triumph to which they were not entitled. He spoke advisedly, for he had taken the pains to ascertain that there were divisions among the friends of annexation; and if the question of *annexing* Texas to the United States was not separated from the questions about the mode and manner of *acquiring* Texas, so as to be annexed, or to become annexed, there was *no hope of success at the present session.* And so, also, if the terms and conditions, which were made a *sine qua non* with some of the friends of annexation, should be refused altogether by others of the same side, the defeat of it at this session was certain, and its future success would be more than doubtful. He had, therefore, anxiously endeavored to frame this bill to annex Texas to the United States, and nothing more. It declared that, whenever a compact should be finally ratified by the supreme authorities of both nations, the laws of the United States should be extended over the territory ceded by such compact immediately after its ratification, upon certain *conditions* to be inserted in the compact, which conditions would be more particularly noticed in the sequel. Could that unite the friends of annexation, or could they unite upon something like it? If they could, there was no difficulty about passing a bill to *annex* Texas to the United States now; for the *annexing* of new territory to the Union, it should be borne in mind, was nothing more nor less than *extending over that territory, and the people inhabiting it, the laws and protection of this government!*

What, it might be asked, were these points upon which the advocates of Texas-incorporation were divided? The answer to it would further show the necessity for separating them as far as possible from each other; and by the addition of a few remarks, the main design of the bill he proposed would be shown to the Senate.

In the first place, there were some who felt willing to go for incorporating Texas into the Union according to such form as might be ultimately determined to be consistent with the fundamental laws of the United States, (Texas assenting,) whether it were *acquired* by treaty, or by legislative compact, or by her admission as a sovereign State. Some approved one form, some another, and some, he believed, were willing to acquiesce in any of them.—But it was insisted upon by not a few of the friends of the great end in view, that it was expedient to settle, by a legislative declaration beforehand, the terms and conditions upon which *annexation* would be made; and enough of the friends of annexation to convert our *majority* into a *minority*, were hostile to annexation, unless there was some such condition imposed by law, and inserted in the compact, limiting negro slavery to a prescribed boundary within the new territory.

In the next place, and after this condition, or any others, might have been arranged and agreed upon, the friends of annexation would find themselves divided about the constitutional mode of *acquiring* Texas: some maintaining that it must be done by treaty; others that it might be done by an act of Congress, and Texas's assent. Of course, in this connection, he would be understood as speaking of the annexation of Texas as a *Territory*, and not as a *State*. The right to 'admit Texas into the Union' as a "new State" raised still another question, viz: whether Congress could "admit" a foreign nation antecedent to our *acquisition* of the property by cession: and about that he believed there was also some division of opinion amongst the friends of incorporating Texas into the United States. (Note C.

Now, Mr. H. said he had his opinions upon all these points; or that, speaking more properly, he ought to say he had, after no little examination, formed pretty strong impressions upon them all. These however he should not undertake to communicate to the Senate, or at all events not until he had heard the views of others who were more able to enlighten his judgment than he could flatter himself he was competent to influence theirs. He had alluded to these divisions of opinion about the mode and manner of *acquiring* Texas as *facts*, and no more; their existance *as facts* being all that was important to the object he had in view at present—to wit: to demonstrate the indispensable necessity of *separating* such questions, as far as possible, from the bill to *annex* Texas to the United States, as this bill had done.

Mr. H. further said that, as there was no existing overture before Congress binding Texas to a compact of cession or annexation, nor any application pending for her admission "as a new State into the Union," it would necessarily happen that, do what the present session might, the final completion of the work of *incorporating* Texas into the Union would, in any form of executing it, devolve, in a great degree, upon the new President and the new Congress; and therefore it had been suggested as not altogether inappropriate that the opinion of the new administration, as to the legitimate *mode* of bringing Texas within the reach and influence of our legislation for *annexing* it should not be embarrassed, or not altogether forestalled by the present Congress. But none supposed that respect for the office or the officer should be turned into a pretext for *inaction*; nor did it form a reason for neglecting to do all that could be constitutionally done towards accomplishing the end. Yet it should excite us to watchfulness, even while we were barely taking a first step towards it, lest that step should be one that was calculated to hinder the new administration in their exertions to fulfil the wishes of the people. That the new President should be left at liberty to determine for *himself* the *mode* of *his* future progress in the great trust committed to him, whether by treaty or by legislative compact, all would admit. Yet it by no means followed that nothing was to be done by us. He would show hereafter how it was the object of this bill, and how its ef-

waived, and on purpose left open to another time, and upon another bill the disputed question whether that authority was to be found in the *legislative* department of this government, as well as in the power to *make treaties*. All must agree that the power to *extend our laws* over territories, at or after the time of acquiring them, was a *legislative* power, and belonged to Congress, and to Congress alone. We might acquire territory by treaty; but the *laws* could not be enacted nor put in force over the new territory so as to *annex* it, whatever the treaty might say, except *Congress* should pass them.

Then, he asked, if all the friends of incorporating Texas ought not to vote together in declaring, by the mandate of law *beforehand*. that, whenever Texas should be acquired or ceded by a valid compact, to be ratified by the "competent or supreme authorities of both governments," thenceforth the laws for governing and protecting the same shall be in force, &c.

More might be done; and after this first step had been taken, he hoped more would be done—done now, "immediately"—viz: as soon as it could be done constitutionally, prudently, harmoniously, according to the interests of our own republic and the sense and opinion of a majority. But to do less than this, would be a practical surrender of the cause of annexation *by its own friends*, if he might not characterise it as an instance of that fatal obstinacy in politicians, which will not allow us to do what we can do, because we cannot do more "immediately," or because one or another cannot have everything exactly as he wishes, and in the precise form he may have prescribed.

That it was competent for such a law to be enacted now so as to take effect *hereafter*, would not be denied. If denied, he should be prepared, at any moment, to demonstrate that it was entirely consistent with the constitution. But he would not extend his remarks by anticipating objections which were not well founded; but, assuming that the power was clear, he would, in a short summary, exhibit some of the reasons why he had thought that new efforts to acquire Texas, should be PRECEDED by a legislative assent to her annexation—viz: *to the extension of our laws and protection over Texas when acquired*. If he showed that, he would have proved the necessity for passing his bill.—First, then, he thought we ought to do it, because, in the view of some, it was necessary to give this *precedent* assent, and no one could furnish a plausible objection to it. Next, it ought to be done as a matter of policy in our domestic politics, simplifying, as it would, our future discussions, avoiding *false* issues, removing unfair constraints. Once put the question in this shape and public representatives, who were in favor of annexation, might vote all together, and no one would be driven to oppose the bill for *annexation* on account of any other collateral questions, and for that reason, only expose themselves to the false clamor of "hostility to Texas."

That it was no reflection upon any one's integrity, to believe it was more than probable, after such a declaration by the majority in favor of *annexation*, that many individuals would more readily defer to the opinions of others upon a bill or other proposition to fix the *mode* and *manner* of ACQUIRING *the territory*. Indeed, it was due to the enlightened patriotism of such as might be opposed to annexation, to say that, the question of annexation, being once decided by the vote of a majority, he believed there were many who, though honestly and sincerely adverse to it, yet, that question out of the way, would at once lend their untrammelled assistance, by fair discussion and wise deliberation, upon the remaining question about the legitimate *mode* of *acquiring Texas*. And probably we should witness, what he should welcome with joy, a full and frank debate by the statesmen of our country upon great national questions, conducted in a spirit of catholic patriotism, free of acerbity and strong bias, and elevated above the arena of mere partisanship; and certainly such questions demanded such a debate. Next, he thought it ought to be done because it was due to Texas and to her position. A question of *honor*, was a point to be settled in every Senator's bosom, by a simple appeal to that tribunal, not by arguments. A bare narrative of facts, within the knowledge of every one, should be the only means he would adopt for presenting exactly such an appeal to the Senate. Then each man's bosom would answer whether it was not due from the *honor of our country*. It would be recollected that Texas applied to this government for admission into the Union, and was repelled. Afterwards the *President of the United States*—he who was officially the *mouth* of the nation to speak, and the *ear* of the nation to hear all foreign powers—proposed to Texas to renew her application; but Texas declined it unless there was a certainty of acceptance; and Texas assigned as a reason for this, that, although the Union might be very agreeable, another refusal on our part would greatly injure and seriously embarrass her. After all this, our government, thro' its authorized officers, courted, coaxed, and he might add, threatened the republic of Texas into a renewal of her offer; still it was not made until Texas was assured that means had been taken to learn the fact, and it was confidently believed, (if not ascertained) that the Senate of the United States would *ratify the treaty* of annexation. In most unaffected sincerity, he could declare that he alluded to these well-known incidents as important facts for his argument, and in no spirit of censure—not at all. He could not approve of it, of course; but he did not mention it for condemnation. His eye was now alone upon the future—for his country. The treaty was made upon these overtures of ours; but it was rejected by the Senate, and Texas had been left to take the consequences of her mistaken reliance upon the assurances of our government. Nor let it be said (continued Mr. H.) that the Senate was free of blame in this: our skirts were not altogether clear of it. He by no means meant to say the Senate had intentionally deceived Texas; very far from it; he knew it did not. Yet the circumstances were such, that, as between us and Texas, and regarding her claims upon the honor and liberality of this nation, our neglect to find out that Texas was deceived, and forthwith to undeceive her, made her claim upon us almost, fect would be to *advance*, not to hinder, the new administration in either mode of acquiring Texas. The distinction between doing nothing at this session, and doing nothing that would embarrass, was obvious, and it would become more so when it was recollected that to do nothing was little short of a defeat, and would be of itself the worst embarrassment which ingenuity could contrive.

In view of these conflicting opinions, but without stopping to decide who was right and who was wrong, the bill which he had the honor to propose had been framed *for the express purpose of* SEPARATING the questions to be determined. It was not designed as a *substitute* for any other, nor to *hinder* or embarrass all or either of the various projects which had preceded it. That it was the aim of this bill to settle by legislative enactment, first and separately, the one single but important point whether a majority were willing to *extend the laws of the United States over* Texas whenever it could be acquired, though of necessity that decision involved a determination of the conditions, *if there were any*, which were deemed indispensable to our acceptance of the territory, and therefore such conditions were specified. This form of presenting the question was fair to all—to the friends and opponents of annexation, and to the advocates of annexation of all shades of opinion. It seemed to him the very fairest method of bringing up the subject, as it raised the *true issues*. Unless the conditions were made too rigid for one section, or too liberal for another section of the real friends of the great object to be accomplished by the bill, he could see no reason why *all* the friends of annexation might not unite in supporting it.

That as respects the particular conditions inserted in the bill, they were mere details; and they might be stricken out altogether, provided that would not defeat the bill, or they might be altered; and he was sure that if the spirit which influenced him in divising them actuated the friends of annexation in a generous effort to *reform* them, there could be no difficulty about it.

The principle was all that he strenuously contended for—and that was, that we must *unite* and *agree* beforehand upon the terms on which the laws of the United States may be declared to be in force and extended over the territory: which and which only was in any legal and proper sense of those terms the "*annexation of Texas to the United States*;" or if no conditions were deemed *indispensable* to success, let them be expunged altogether. Having done that, the remaining points—whether the territory must be acquired by *treaty*, or whether it might not be acquired by *an act of Congress*; and whether it should be admitted as a State wholly, or partly as a State and partly as territory, or wholly as territory; or, in a word, what should be the mode and manner of bringing Texas by a mutual compact between us and Texas within the operation of this *law of annexation*,—all and each of these questions would arise more properly afterwards. If it was done during the present session, so much the better; but they would still form the subjects of other and distinct propositions, made or to be made, upon which a division of the friends of annexation could be more easily harmonized; and if not harmonized, then defeat on any or all of them would still leave us, with this bill, *united for Texas*—we holding the *nation* pledged by it to sanction annexation *at the earliest practicable period*.

Pass this bill, (he said,) or one like it, and it brought together a majority for annexation, if there was such a majority in Congress; and he believed there was. Then if the bill to *admit* Texas as a new State came up with very slight modifications, the passage of that would but be an IMMEDIATE step towards *executing this*. Or if the bill to adopt the rejected treaty of last session came up, its passage, without any very material change, would but be an *immediate* execution of this act.—And so of any other bill aiming at the earliest practicable incorporation of Texas into our Union. And if, on the other hand, all of the other bills should fail to command the support of a majority, let this be passed, and the *new administration* might be ADVISED by the Senate, before we went hence, in a manner that would ensure our progress towards a speedy incorporation of Texas into the Union.

It would, perhaps, be out of order for him to say more upon the latter point, unless this were an executive session. That his bill would, even in the absence of any other action by the Senate, *as a Senate*, indicate to the President, and to Texas, that there were terms to be imposed, and what were those terms upon which a *compact* would be certainly ratified by Congress—viz: point out to them the conditions upon which an application to admit Texas as a new State, would certainly succeed; or else make the basis of a new treaty, *should a treaty be thought to be the only constitutional* form of acquiring *Texas*.

In every point of view, therefore, it seemed to be safer and more prudent to start with the passage of this bill, or one like it, provided we were able to agree upon the conditions; and *irreconcilable* discord upon them was a defeat of Texas. If nothing more was done by it, the passage of this act (with or without the conditions) would be *opening the door to Texas* which had been closed (wisely or unwisely, he should not say) at the last session, by a rejection of the *Texas treaty*. The moral effect of that would be of great value.

That it would be observed the bill used the words "*supreme authorities*," when it referred to the ratification of any compact by which the territory might be *acquired*; and thereby if not altogether, the same, in regard to our future negotion at least, as if we had had notice of it, and acquiesced.

The Senate would remember that, before the Texas treaty was made, it was notorious, in the Senate, and out of it, and everywhere, that Texas had appointed a minister to come hither, for the purpose of ceding herself to the United States. No call was made upon the President for information to the Senate. The present Secretary of State was selected and invited from his home to accept his present post, for the purpose of arranging and negotiating the *Texas treaty*. It was understood he might be induced to accept for that purpose, and he did accept for no other, as was generally said at the time. Without any knowledge of the assurances which had been given by the late Mr. Upshur, to be sure, but without asking any information from the President, the Senate *immediately*, with unusual *haste*, confirmed the nomination of the new *Secretary unanimously*, and removed all secrecy from the act, promulgating it to the world simultaneously with its performance. Then he asked, what inference had Texas a right to make from all that? What conclusion could Texas draw, but that the Senate designed in this manner to reassure her minister that her overture would be accepted and the union ratified? That Texas had no right to substitute for her inferences any better knowledge of the *real facts*, by inquiring of the Senate beforehand, was too clear to debate about. A direct communication from her minister to the Senate, would have been held to be an INSULT to this nation, and the minister who made it, would have been dismissed, as he ought to have been.

He repeated that he knew the Senate did not in fact *know* this assurance had been given to Texas; but yet Texas had a right to assume—was bound to assume—that we did. Texas did believe it; and, believing so, she made the treaty, and, without fault or neglect in Texas, incurred all the consequences to herself. In a contest between individuals, where the point of dispute was "*notice or no notice*," there was not a court of chancery in Christendom in which a party who occupied an attitude similar to ours at that time with Texas would not be held bound in *foro conscientiæ*, in all respects, as he would be upon full proof of a formal notification recorded in his own diary.

In view of all this, he pressed it earnestly upon senators to debate, deliberate, and *agree* beforehand what we meant to do; and not to permit a renewal of negotiations for Texas, whether it were to be *technically* a negotiation for making a treaty, or a negotiation in some more unrestricted sense for a compact to be ratified by *legislation*—not to suffer new overtures to Texas, before there had been an authorative precedent declaration by the *Congress* of the United States, that a surrender by her, and the acquisition by us, shall be *ipso facto* followed by annexation, as provided in this bill, or one like it, plainly disclosing and frankly communicating the terms and conditions, *if any*, which a majority of Congress intend to insist upon, and to make a *sine qua non* of their support. This was the manly, honest, honorable course. Without it, Texas might be betrayed into a false and more embarrassing attitude. Without it, President Polk would be rash to venture upon any fresh assurances to Texas, and Texas would be foolish to rely upon them if he did. Next, it was not only proper in itself, just and fair and amongst ourselves, and due to our national character & to Texas, but it was yet more emphatically due from President Polk's friends to him, and from the friends of annexation to the new administration, if he might not include many of the other side, who, although opposed to Mr. Polk's election, were doubtless too patriotic to desire to see their *country* agitated and distracted by these topics, still beginning, and never ending, or to see the wishes of the *nation* balked for the sake of trying to break down an *administration* at its commencement. He thought it ought to be done, for these and many other reasons which rose above all party schemes, and laid claim to the attention of patriots of all parties.

Next, that, without attaching to the popular voice a *mandatory* character, yet allowing to it only so much influence as every enlightened American statesman must concede it was entitled to have in our country upon such a subject, he would say that, without some response of this kind—something which went at least so far—the representatives of the people would be exhibiting a lack of sympathy with the sentiments of the people. Next, that, if this step were once taken, it would enable the President, (even should nothing else be done,) if he decided upon negotiation by *treaty*, to consummate it without the necessity of convening an *extra session* of Congress; and what true friend of Mr. Polk desired to see an *extra session*? What prudent friend of the country could anticipate, without dreadful apprehension, an EXTRA SESSION FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS?

Mr. H. remarked that all the considerations he had suggested in favor of adopting the provision of his bill to *annex* Texas, in the sense already often explained, strongly demonstrated the propriety of attaching whatever conditions we knew were to be insisted *upon*—such, he meant, as were indispensable to our uniting a majority in favor of annexing Texas at all, now or ever.

Without that, all our labors were worse than vain, at least for this session; and that brought him to consider such conditions as were contained in the bill he had the honor to propose. That the conditions, it would be recollected, owed their place not so much to his favor, as to the known and indispensable necessity for inserting them by way of a compromise and concession to the views of different sections of the country, in order to pass any bill at all in advance of this one; and, as he believed, indispensable to the annexation of Texas *now or hereafter*. His opinion about the impossibility of annexing Texas to the Union without some condition upon the subject of negro slavery was not a mere conjecture. Facts which were well known supported it, alas! too conclusively.

The first fact was, that a treaty of annexation had been made without such a condition, and rejected by a majority of the Senate. It had been followed by two legislative bills to annex Texas—one a copy of the treaty; but the other contained a condition to divide the territory into two districts when ceded, in one of which negro slavery was to be prohibited. These two bills were put before the country, and upon the point of *their difference in this respect* no judgment of the people had been pronounced. In the presidential election, the friends of both bills voted for Mr. Polk, as they were all for *Texas*.

The second fact was, that opposition to Texas annexation had been made (no matter how, for the fact was all that concerned us now) a *northern* and *southern* question; and the South was unjustly suspected of aiming at annexation mainly, if not entirely, for the sake of increasing her political power.—The suspicion was one of a kind that was not to be reasoned with; and whether it were true or false, it constituted an insuperable barrier to success in annexing Texas to the Union; and it was not capable of removal, without a generous concession on both sides, so as to produce unanimity, whilst there was harmony amongst the friends of annexation.

The remaining fact to be noticed, which was alone conclusive upon the point as far as regards the present Congress, was, that after taking upon himself the labor to inquire into the opinions of members, especially in the other House, he was constrained to state that there were so many who were hostile to annexation, without a final antecedent settlement of some such line, that, without their votes for annexation, the friends of it would be in a minority; and without some such line, they could not, or would not vote for annexation at all. So that, by a simple process of arithmetic, the question was narrowed down to this; "Texas and a division of the territory, or Texas not at all."

This, however unwelcome the conclusion, was the naked truth; and it behoved the southern representatives in particular, to meet the true issue, and all the responsibilities which that issue imposed upon them. He believed they would, because he believed they ought. In proposing this bill, he had himself yielded to this necessity, and accepted a choice of evils; and if it were adopted, he had no hope to express, and no prayer to make about it, except that it might be well for our common country. And if, on the other hand, it should fail, it would be because the South repudiated it; and the decision of his friends against it, would probably convince him that there was an error in the proposition, whilst his own conscience approved the effort, unpretending as it was, to do his duty. He would not feel reproved hereafter, for having practised a cowardly timidity at the first beginning of discord.

Mr. H. then proceeded to state the reasons why he thought the southern members and senators might unite in a support of the bill, notwithstanding this line of division, or some other that was more agreeable to both sides. The bill did not declare that Texas should *not* be admitted without the line. It only enacted that, with that condition in the compact, when *lawfully ratified* by both governments, it should be annexed.

It did not prevent any senator from voting against the *compact*, should he finally prefer to let Texas go, sooner than agree to divide the territory. That was a point to arise, and to be settled hereafter.

It did not arrogate the right to instruct the President beforehand that, if Texas should refuse to assent to the line, or if on any other account it were omitted, no treaty ought to be made, or no compact submitted to legislative sanction.

It declared singly to Texas, and the President, and the world, what was true—that we were ready, and assented beforehand, to any compact the "supreme authorities" of Texas and the United States might make and ratify *within the conditions stated*—no more and no less—leaving the South, the East, the West, and the North, to know that, at this session of Congress, and upon the conditions stated, a majority of Congress were in favor of Texas annexation; otherwise they were not. But if these conditions were not met, the question would go over, still as open as before—still surrounded by all its embarrassments, and big with the fate of the best government in the world.

The proposition was based upon the known fact that, without this compromise line, or something like it, we had no prospect of *immediate* annexation. With such a line, it was almost certainly in our reach. That in fact, this was a bill for *immediate annexation*, in a proper sense of the words, as already explained. That, once separated from this slavery question, it would be the most popular political question in all sections that was ever presented to an American community, he had no doubt.

Again: the southern delegates, if hostile themselves to Texas, with a such a line as may be offered us, ought to be willing to let it go before the *people* of the South, rather than reject Texas altogether. And if this bill were passed, and we preferred to await the decision of the people of the South upon the conditions, nothing was easier than to vote down the other bills after it, (which, it had been shown, would *be rejected without it*,) or to postpone them, but still leaving this *door open to Texas*, to let her, and the *people* of the South, have time to say ay or no. Whether or not *they* will consent, with *Missouri*, whose resolutions upon this subject declared that though she desired annexation without conditions, yet, if not to be obtained without them, then Texas with a fair compromise.

For one, Mr. H. said he wished to see the question terminated; and he could not doubt but his southern friends and associates would rather let the true issue be made and presented to the public mind fairly and directly. Although he dreaded to witness the agitation that would accompany its discussion, and the dangers to the *Union as it is*, sure he was that it could not be avoided, and no time could be a more propitious one than the present, for delays would increase the perils, not diminish them. The southern people were warmly attached to the Union, and the result would show it; so were the real people everywhere. He felt bound to do what he could to prevent discord; and hence he came at once to the responsible position he had ventured to take. He, however, had not taken ground against the South—not against his own home and his own section—no, not at all, not at all; but in their behalf—in behalf of a common country, whose senators (he thanked God for it) still formed, as he prayed they might always be, a council of brethren, representing the same country, and aiming to serve, protect, and defend the *United States*.

Mr. H. said if he had time, and could do it without appearing to be unmindful of the Senate's patience, and ungrateful for their attention to his remarks, (already much more extended than he expected,) he would give some of the reasons which had suggested the hope—the belief, that the southern people would concur in a fair compromise of this point, since it had been insisted upon; but he must reserve them for some more fit occasion—perhaps until this matter was put to the people. But at present he would conclude by exhibiting, though in a short and summary manner, those considerations which had led him to adopt the 34th degree of north latitude for the compromise line, as it might otherwise appear to have been arbitrarily or capriciously fallen upon. He hoped these considerations without lengthened comment, might attract the notice of senators, and claim their more experienced sanction; and that their more profitable reflection upon that part of the subject might bring it to a happy termination of some sort; and when he said this, he intended to embrace all sections and all parties.

Divesting himself of prejudice as far as his nature allowed of it, with the map before him, he had endeavored to see at what points the true interests of the nation indicated that this line should be run; and where it would be likely to meet the reasonable expectations of both of the great sections, without sacrificing, to a degree which was inadmissible, the rights of either.

He saw that the extreme southern line of Texas ran with the 26th degree of north latitude, and the extreme north line with the 42d degree of north latitude; and the 34th degree of north latitude was a line half way from each. He saw that a line running with the 34th degree of north latitude would carry us from east to west, the whole length thereof, precisely and exactly along the southern boundary of those lands which the United States had conveyed to the Indian nations removed since 1830, from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river, with a solemn guaranty to each tribe that they should never be disturbed. He saw that that part of the Red river which belonged to Texas would lie south of a line that ran along the 34th degree of north latitude; and by leaving it in the southern territory, we should be making the whole of that stream (as it ought to be) the property of States having like interests and similar domestic institutions; for it was known to the Senate that the Red river ran through parts of Arkansas and Louisiana. He saw that the Indian nations, which had been settled by the United States on the west of the Mississippi river, had not extended their possessions towards the west beyond 100 degrees of longitude; but, on the east, they were located up to, and all along, the western borders of the American States, as far south as 34 degrees north latitude, and as far north as 40 degrees north latitude, and perhaps there were a few settlements one degree, or more, further north; but, as before stated, none of the eastern Indians were settled under treaty west of 100 degrees longitude. He then saw a large extent of country bounded all the way on the west side, and as far as 100 degress of longitude on the south side thereof, by the territory of Texas; and he knew that this territory belonged to the United States, though it had never been *annexed* to the United States. By attaching to that territory all that part of Texas lying north of 34 degrees north latitude, and running a line along the Indian boundaries with 100 degrees of longitude, the whole of it together would form a tract of country quite as large, if not larger, than the territory of Texas south of 34 degrees of north latitude; and recollecting that if Texas were ceded to the United States without conditions, the relation between the whole territory of Texas and this government would be identically the same as that in which the United States stood to Nebraska, (for such was the name of the northern territory he had alluded to,)—viz: that the United States would be the *owner* of the whole as one *unannexed territory*—he had concluded that the division by a line to run with 34 degrees north latitude was neither unequal nor inequitable. He had therefore adopted it as a reasonable compromise upon both sides. The Senate might judge for themselves.

There were some other things, he knew, that were to be taken into this account. It was worse than useless to offer compromises which would not probably be accepted by Texas and approved at home. So it was not possible to arrange a question of this sort to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, by divisions that were exactly equal in the quantity of land on each side of the line. He hoped he had lifted his mind up to the subject, and therefore he had an eye not singly to the *acres* of Texas on each side of the proposed line, but to the *spirit* of former compromises, and the *political* bearing of the question. He confessed that he had been solicitous to fix upon a line which he could recommend to the contented and hearty assent of his own section, and yet he had not been able to perceive a reason why it should not be the limit of any demand by his northern associates. The great and important object, as it had been professed by them, (and he did not mean to doubt their sincerity,) was to fix now and immutably a line above or beyond which the institutions of negro slavery *should not go*; and that for this there was a political necessity without any special regard to the particular points at which the line itself should run, provided it were not evasive and illusory; and if all that were true, their purpose would seem to have been accomplished by accepting a line east and west along with 34 degrees north latitude, as proposed in the bill.

Again: it would be seen by a reference to the map, that by running the compromise line as proposed by the bill, the Indian nations sent thither from this side of the Mississippi would have southern States upon their south and east sides, and non-slaveholding Territories and States on the west side; and it would thereafter cease to be the separate *interest* of either to force them from their position; and if all the sympathy of this Christian land were not to be concentrated or exhausted upon the negro race, it might be well to enlist a portion of it, if possible, to direct our counsels in behalf of the poor Indians whom we have pushed off and transported, and whom *interest* will again drive further and further, in dispite of paper promises, except it would be counteracted by a wise forecast and some kind provision of the law at this early day, for a system that might probably postpone for a long time all selfish efforts to dispossess them.—That could not be effected without making it the *interest* of their neighbors to keep them where they are; or if that could not be done, then why not avoid making it the policy of a particular sectional interest in the immediate neighborhood to drive them off? Those who believe that the southern people were afflicted with a spirit of slavery propagandism, deluded as they were upon that point, might show their sincerity in removing the temptation that is constantly presented now to make room for another slave State between the 34th degree and 36½ degrees north latitude by driving off the Indians; for, by the Missouri compromise, slavery had not been prohibited therein; and in yielding their claims down to the 34th degree in Texas, the South would be accomplishing by the arrangement something, if not a great deal, to secure the red man in his *new home forever*. But he must not pursue this topic in detail, or he would consume too much time. One thing he would be permitted to say, and that was, that while he had never detected in himself any temptation to yield to sickly sympathies in any the sterner duties of his public station, his heart always beat quick at a sense of Indian wrongs. Yet he confessed it was not so much a motive with him for proposing the line at the 34th degree of north latitude as it was a recommendation of its fitness, after he had fixed upon it, that perhaps it might be some security to them. He would take a bond of fate to get protected, and to leave undisturbed, the Indian nations whom the United States had removed west of the Mississippi, under solemn vows before God and the world, not to molest them *forever*, and he should rejoice to do it. But, alas, it was impossible. Communities were governed by their *interest*, and the interest of communities was too strong for the counsels of man; but it was submitted to those whose sympathies for the red man, and whose love of justice and mercy might bring them to think with him upon Indian rights and Indian wrongs, to guard, if they can do it, their future prospects in the land where they were transplanted, and to decide whether anything would be so likely to secure the red men against future reluctant, involuntary removals (so called) as the fixing of this compromise line exactly at the points where these poor tribes will be surrounded, one-half by non-slavery States, and one-half by States where negro slavery was to be tolerated. Then jealousy in one, at the increase of political power in the other class of States, might check the encouragements of both upon the home of the Indians. Then the territory south of 34 degrees being open to emigration from southern States, will at least postpone—and it might be to a far distant day—any eager and irrepressible desire to occupy the last territory that was left south of 36½ degrees, for southern emigration. Then the communities on neither side of these Indian lands would have any exclusive right or peculiar interest in the reversion, the enjoyment of which was postponed by the occupation of the Indians—an interest which all experience had shown makes men restless beyond endurance.

As at present advised, he should be uncandid not to say that he believed the South had better take Texas with a reasonable, but not an evasive, capricious division, than to reject it altogether! He was quite certain that the southern *people* had rather have the Union and Texas, with such a division line adopted in harmony and brotherly love, than to divide the Union, in feeling or in fact, in the pursuit of *undivided Texas!* At all events, he would let the people answer that question for themselves.

He was not to be stopped in acquiring *Texas* for fear that some State might threaten to quit the Union. If any was foolish enough to retire from the family because another member was admitted into it, that was to be looked to when she was actually quitting, though there was really no danger of it. But if there were any who contemplated a retirement from the Union by the south because Texas could not be constitutionally admitted, he could not now, and he would not hereafter, lead, or join, or follow, such a cause. He was for Texas and the Union—for bringing Texas in the Union. But he was for the UNION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS. And he did not believe there was any different spirit prevailing at the south, or north, or anywhere else, among the *people*. If there should be, his lot was cast in the south, and he must abide her decision—her fate. God only knew (he could not tell) whether there might not be ambitious or bad men who would be willing to excite the people by clamors, and subject them to strife, agitation, and discord, until many of them might be ultimately betrayed into discontent, indifference, disaffection, and ultimate hostility even, against the Union But it was not so now. The people everywhere were Union men.

One word only (said Mr. H.) upon what this bill did *not* contain. It recognised no necessity of negotiating for Mexico as a party to any compact with Texas, antecedent to its execution and ratification. The reasons for that, he would not detain the Senate to hear. The subject had been heretofore elaborately discussed, and any remarks of his would be but a useless repetition of old stories, often better told by others. After Mexico found out that we were resolved upon our course of action, and the United States are in possession, it might be deemed expedient by her government to negotiate for boundaries; and that, in his judgment, was the proper time for negotiating with Mexico. This bill anticipated that; and, as well to do her justice as to save her pride, provision was made for that and no more; yet so as not to cede any part of our *ancient limits*, nor so as to recognise any title of Mexico to Texas. These provisions *were to form a part of the compact*; because that would hereafter exclude any question of power in the general government to cede a part of this territory in settling the boundaries.

In reply to some remarks of Mr. MOREHEAD, of Ky., Mr. H. said that, without going over the argument again, he hoped to be pardoned for resting the ground he had taken; and it would show wherein the senator from Ky., [Mr. MOREHEAD,] had misapprehended what Mr. H. meant by calling this bill a bill for "the *immediate annexation* of Texas; and perhaps it might remove the constitutional objection to it which had been started.

That to *annex* a territory to the United States and to *acquire* a territory, were, in his view, two very different and distinct things. To *annex* a territory was neither more nor less than to *extend the laws of the United States over such territory and the people thereof*. To *acquire* a territory, however, was to gain the property therein by the action of the proper authority of government, as by treaty and cession, or, as some said, by legislative compact. That this bill was one to extend our laws over Texas; but to take effect whenever Texas might be constitutionally *acquired*, and not before. That in that sense it was a bill to *annex* Texas to the United States, and nothing more.

That Nebraska, for example, belonged to the United States, but it had never been *annexed* to the United States—viz: our laws had never been extended over it. And if it were proposed to annex Nebraska by extending our laws over that territory, the proposition would have to be made in *Congress*; and the act, whenever done, must be an act of *legislation*, and it could not be done otherwise.

That in the case of Nebraska, the territory had been *acquired* already by a treaty of cession, but it could not be annexed to the United States by a treaty; and, therefore, a bill to extend our laws over it would plainly and necessarily be a proposition for *immediate annexation*, by an *act of Congress*. So in the case of Texas: a bill to extend our laws over it (as this was) was plainly a proposition for *immediate annexation by act of Congress*. But it could not take effect, as this bill was not to take effect until Texas might be constitutionally otherwise *acquired*. Thus we should be separating the question of *annexation* from the mode of *acquisition*, and leaving it as another and distinct inquiry what department of our government was competent to *acquire* Texas. In that sense, he had called this a bill for *Texas annexation*; and he thought it was the only proper meaning of *annexation*. It was, as he had said, *immediate* annexation. But by "immediate," he meant not to-day, nor to-morrow, nor before sunset. "Immediate" was a relative term; and it meant, as soon as the object or subject upon which our legislation was to operate could in a constitutional manner be brought within its influence, and then that the legislation of the present day might operate upon it *proprio vigore*, and without new legislation.

In that view of the subject, the constitutional point was unquestionably removed, and could not interpose any barrier in the mind of senators against the progress of this bill.

EXPRESS MAIL.—We observe by an an advertisement in the Charleston papers, that "The Post Master General has ordered an Express Mail to be carried from Covington, Geo. to Montgomery, Alabama, and back, intending to expedite the intercourse between Cities North and East with Mobile, New Orleans, &c., *one day*.

"The Post Office Express will go into immediate operation.

"Letters post paid, and marked "Express," & Slips from Publishers of Newspapers, addressed to other publishers only, and sent in lieu of the Exchange, done up in light wrappers, open at one end, will make the only matter that can be admitted into *this* mail."

There is a lady down East who lets her windows get so dirty that she is obliged to break out a pain of glass to let in the light.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, either individually, or as a public officer, will save costs by paying the same, by the 1st day of March next, after that time, my own claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to me as Sheriff, will be dealt with as the law directs—*and no mistake.*

OWEN FENNELL, *Sh'f.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-4t

Taken Up,



AND committed to the Jail of Bladen county, about the 10th of January last, a negro man, who says his name is *Dublin*. Said negro, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 22 years old. He says he belongs to some one in Alabama. He was sold by Duncan Lewis, Esq., of Bladen county, N. C., to his present owner. The owner of said boy, is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

G. W. MELVIN, *Sh'f.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-6t

Notice.

HAVING qualified as the Administrator of Jarvis Marble, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given; persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same in due form, and within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Jarvis Marble, deceased, on Tuesday, 25th of the present month, a number of

Horses, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage and Road Wagon, a number of likely NEGROES,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give their notes with approved securities.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

P. S.—I will attend at Mrs. Marble's on Monday, previous to the sale.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. J. D. JONES,

50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.

Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, February, 14, 1845.

Mr. Haywood's Speech.

Our readers will perceive that we have devoted a large portion of our columns, this week, to the speech of Mr. Haywood, our distinguished Senator, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the occasion of his introducing his bill (which we presented to our readers some weeks ago,) for the annexation of Texas. We have no doubt but that it will be perused with as much pleasure by our readers as by ourself. But we need make no comments. Any thing from Mr. Haywood cannot fail to arrest the attention of the reading community in North Carolina.

Congress--The Texas Question.

During the last four or five weeks the question, Shall Texas be annexed (or rather re-annexed) to the United States or not? Shall the clearly expressed wishes of the people of this country be carried out by their representatives now assembled at Washington? has been the theme of long and animated discussion in both branches of the National Legislature. And here we must confess, that as a Southern man and as a Democrat, the result to which that discussion is about to lead, at least so far as we can see at present, is calculated to fill us with any thing but pleasant anticipations for the future. Our readers cannot but remember that the Convention which nominated James K. Polk, the President elect, at Baltimore in last May, passed certain resolutions, amongst which was one declaring that it was the sense of that Convention, that Texas ought to be annexed to the United States at the earliest practicable period. It must also be fresh in their memories that Mr. Polk subscribed to these Baltimore resolutions, as they were termed, and that they were adopted as the basis upon which the recent campaign should be conducted by the Democratic party throughout the Union. That such was the case will not, we think, be disputed by either Whigs or Democrats. Well now, was it not reasonable for the people of the South, indeed, of the whole Union, to expect that when James K. Polk was elected by such a triumphant majority, thus clearly demonstrating that these Baltimore resolutions embodied the sentiments of a majority of the sovereign electors of the United States, was it not reasonable to expect, we say, that the representatives of these very electors should feel themselves bound by the most solemn obligations which can bind the representative, that this measure in favor of which, as we have before observed, the *vox populi* had been so emphatically and unequivocally declared should be consummated by them at the earliest practicable period, to use the language, as well as we remember, of the resolutions in question. Has this, according to our humble notions of things, reasonable expectation been realized? What chance is there that it will be realized? To the first of these questions we can give a ready but at the same time painful answer: it has not. To the second, what hope is there, that this great national question will be settled this session of Congress, so as to meet the wishes of the *people?* we are almost at a loss what to say. We hope that the Senate of the United States, with which body the matter now rests, may be lifted above the little petty party feelings which unhappily of late years, are permitted too often to usurp the place of patriotism, and that its members may unite in giving to Mr. Brown's joint resolutions, which passed the House the other day, the force of law. We say we hope, for we would be deceiving our readers were we to say that we are sanguine that the Senate will perform what we, in this respect, think is clearly its duty. Since our last number, we learn from our Washington City exchanges that the committeee on Foreign Relations in the Senate to whom the joint resolutions from the House were referred, has reported adversely, not only to the adoption of the resolutions themselves, but also to each and every other plan for effecting annexation, which has been proposed this session. This, however, was to be expected, as that committee is composed of four Whigs and only one Democrat. But what we dislike most in perusing the last papers from the seat of Government, is in perceiving that Mr. Benton has introduced a Bill in the Senate for effecting the same object as that of the resolutions. It may be asked, why do we dislike this? Because we think that just now *cooperation* and *concert* should be the *watch words* of the Democratic members of the Senate. The resolutions which passed the House were the fruits of a long and arduous struggle on the part of the friends of Texas in that body. They were, too, the result of a compromise between the various sectional interests and feelings of the members of the lower House. Seeing this, we cannot but look upon this movement of Benton's in introducing any new scheme, at this late period of the session, as injurious in the last degree to the annexation project. For our own part, we had thought that the course pursued by the Senator from Missouri, during the last session of Congress, as well as during the campaign, on this subject, was, to say the least of it, bad enough. We had hoped, that if he was a real friend to annexation, the handle which our oponents made of his powerful name during the contest, together with the instructions of the Legislature of his own State, would have induced him to lend his whole heart and soul to this great measure when it reached the Senate. But no. He introduces a scheme of his own which cannot fail to distract the party in that body. Mr. Benton's motives may be of the most patriotic kind; but we don't hesitate to say, that in our humble opinion, had it not been for the course pursued by him from first to last, this great national question would have been satisfactorily settled before this time. It is with regret that we say so; but it is our conviction.

But to return. When Mr. Benton introduced his bill a debate arose upon the question, shall it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations? This was negatived. The debate on both this bill and the report of the committee was to come up in full force on Tuesday last. Perhaps before going to press we shall be able to give our readers some more intelligence on this head. Whatever be the fate of this great question, however, just now, we shall not despair. We shall raise, once more, our humble voice in its behalf; and we feel that we shall be joined by every Southern Democratic press. The whole Southern States will present one unbroken front on this question. Should the Whigs and Abolitionists of the North, as the Convention in Fanuel Hall strongly indicates they will, league against us, we think we hazard little in predicting, that even the Whigs of the South will be with us also.

The other great question before Congress this session, is that of the sole occupation of

The Oregon Territory.

In our last number we announced to our readers that the bill for the sole occupation of this territory had passed the House of Representatives. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we see by the report in the *Globe* that the vote in its favor was about three to one. The great feature of this bill is in instructing the President to notify the Government of England of the determination of the U. States to terminate the *quasi* joint occupation of this vast territory, in twelve months after the time of notification. This step, we think, was called for by every motive of prudence. The aggrandizing disposition of Great Britain, both in the Western and Eastern hemispheres, cannot have escaped the notice of the most casual observer. Her jealousy of our growing republic at present, is one of the most strongly marked features of her policy. How essential, then, that we should, at the very earliest moment, tell her that the mouth of the Columbia River belonged exclusively to ourselves, and that she has been only a tenant at sufferance up to this time.

Whatever disposition the present Congress shall make of these two great questions, will have a lasting influence on the destinies of the country for years to come. Texas and Oregon *must* and will be ours.

Northern Abolitionists.

The lover of the Union cannot but look upon every movement of these fanatics with feelings of the deepest concern. Their threats that this glorious Union, whose very existence could only have been secured by mutual compromise and concession on the part of those who formed it, have assailed the Southern ear but too often lately. Thirteen members of Congress, John Quincy Adams amongst the rest, told the people of New England, in a joint address some time ago, that the annexation of Texas to this country would be synonymous with a dissolution of the Union. But all the demonstrations of these fanatics which have come under our observation as yet, must, we think, yield in point of audaciousness to the Abolition anti-Texas Convention held in Fanuel Hall, in Boston, on the 29th and 30th of the past month. This Convention, composed of Whigs and Abolitionists, was got up for the purpose of remonstrating against annexation. This was all fair. But the language of the speakers; the drift of the resolutions which it adopted, in a word, its whole tone, breathed a fierce and unqualified hostility to our Southern institutions. Mr. C. F. Adams, (son of J. Q. Adams,) urged upon the meeting the propriety of introducing into all future political struggles, the question of slavery. When will the eyes of Southern Whigs be opened to the dangers to which their co-operation with the Abolitionists of the North, in opposing the annexation of Texas, is exposing the union of these States?

Postage Reform.

For some time past it has been a growing opinion amongst most of our citizens, that the rates of letter postage was too high. The penny postage system, now in operation in England, has been cited as an argument in favor of the reduction of the rate of postage in the United States. There is a bill now before the Senate of the United States, which proposes to reduce the rate of postage about one-half on an average. It was discussed in the Senate, whether or not members of Congress should retain the privilege of franking speeches, documents, and letters. For our own part we think they should. Intercourse between the Representative and the Constituent should be as frequent as possible. But the friends of cheap postage urge that it is necessary to curtail this privilege, in order that the system, should it be adopted, may have a fair trial.

The calculations go to shew that, if the bill now before the Senate should become a law, the receipts of the Department, unless, indeed, the number of letters transported should be almost doubled, would fall far short of defraying its expenses. The friends of the system contend that the receipts, in a short time, will be as great, if not greater, than under the present rates. This we cannot believe ourself. Another feature which we dislike in the system proposed is this, that the deficit, no matter how great, is to become a charge on the national treasury.

Again.

The *Chronicle* is again croaking about the New Hanover delegation. From the first we felt indisposed to go into the merits of the amendment attached to the charter which roused the ire of the *Chronicle* in such a degree.

The *Chronicle* says that our article has so little point in it that remark upon it is hardly necessary. However this may be, it would be the same thing had the article been as pointed and terse as one of Junius' letters. The *Chronicle* would be utterly incapable of either seeing or appreciating its point. The sum and substance of the whole matter is, that there are a certain set in the town of Wilmington, whose organ the *Chronicle* is, who have taken it into their wise heads, that they, *par excellence*, have a right to dictate to the people of the whole county how they should act and think in all matters. They think, forsooth, because they happen to live in town, that they know every thing, and that it is an act of presumption in the people of the county, or their representatives either, to do or say any thing, unless their precious selves be first consulted on the subject.—This arrogance (impotent, thanks to the intelligence of the people) of the little Federal leaders in this place, although common to the party every where, is, perhaps, no where more strongly developed than in this very town of Wilmington: nor is there any place where it has been, in times that are past, more signally rebuked, than in this county. The people of the county know how to treat such folks as the *Chronicle* and his *clique*. And the *Chronicle* will find that had his sole object been to create a feeling of strong and merited indignation against itself and the Federal clique, of which it is the mouth piece, it could not more successfully have done so, than by pursuing the course it has.

But the *Chronicle* says that Mr. Nixon should have known *positively* that his constituents would sustain him in his acts. We say that Mr. Nixon did know with sufficient positiveness, that his constituents would sustain him. Will the *Chronicle* pretend to say that they wont? But in the very same breath in which the *Chronicle* says that Mr. Nixon should have known *positively* that his constituents would sustain him, he takes upon himself to say, that the three fourths of his (Mr. Nixon's) constituents were indifferent in the matter. Now, in the name of common sense, how does the *Chronicle* know this? Does he *fancy* or *conjecture* it? or what? How would the editor of the *Chronicle* like to make a canvas of the co. in company with a member of the 'Delegation,' and put this matter to the people? If he, or any of those who think with him, are desirous of testing the question, we pledge ourself that he shall be met at any time he, or any person for him, choses to appoint. Does the editor of the *Chronicle* remember any thing of the meeting which put in motion this Canal charter? *We* remember something about that meeting which was held in the Masonic Hall. We remember that, although the meeting was "called through hand bills," and although it was held in this very town of Wilmington, where, if the *Chronicle* is to be believed, the people are running distracted for a Canal, it presented a "beggarly account of empty boxes." There were not more than 30 or 40 persons present. And this, too, a meeting for the express purpose of taking into consideration a subject of such vast interest to the people of Wilmington!

But it is perfectly useless to discuss the matter. As we said in our last, we are perfectly willing that the conduct of the Delegation shall be tried by the only legitimate tribunal which has a right to take cognizance of the matter, to wit: the people. To you, then, voters of New Hanover county, we appeal. We call upon you who alone have a right to say whether or not Messrs. Holmes, Nixon and McIntyre served you faithfully during the last session of the Legislature. We *know* what your verdict will be.

Columbian Magazine.

The two first numbers of the third volume of this periodical have just reached our desk. Its engravings are really beautiful. There is one in the first number representing the reception of General Washington on the Bridge of Trenton, on his way to be inaugurated first President of the United States, which is one of the most beautiful things we have seen in the way for many a day. Columbia's fair daughthers are represented as sprinkling the path of the hero with flowers—those daughters whose mothers he had defended. The plate of Fashions is really beautiful. We have no doubt the Columbian is a peculiar favorite amongst the ladies. All in all it is the most tastefully gotten up monthly we have yet seen issued from the American press.

Annexation in Texas.

From the *Planter*, a Texan paper, we learn that a Convention was held in the county of Brazoria, on the 21st of last month, at which some of the most distinguished citizens of Texas were present. A series of resolutions were passed, expressing, in the strongest language, the earnest and unaltered desire of the citizens of that republic, to be once more united to the land of their fathers—instructing their Senator and representative in Congress not to confirm the appointment of the Ministers which the present President (Jones) had nominated to the missions of England and the United States, but who were understood to be opposed to annexation. One of the resolutions declares that whoever says, that the people of Texas are in any wise changed in their friendly regards for the United States and their desire to become united to her for all time, is guilty of the most unmittigated falsehood. On the adoption of the resolutions, the American and Texas flags were run up a hickory pole, and a salute of twenty-seven guns was fired, accompanied by the greatest enthusiasm.

Federalism in Vrginia.

Modern Whiggery in Virginia has refused to give expression to the will of the people. Every body knows that, at the Presidental election in November last, a majority of about 7,000 votes were cast in favor of Mr. Polk in Virginia, and that then she registered her voice plainly and unequivocally in favor of annexation.—Still, with a full view of this fact before them, the Whig members of the House of Delegates, refused to instruct her Senators in Congress. There was no State in the Union which more clearly declared herself in favor of Texas than Virginia; and still, the Federal party there, because it happened to have an accidental majority of some 7 or 8 in the House of Delegates, refused to instruct Archer and Rives.—There are no lengths to which the Federal party is not willing to go to thwart the wishes of the people. Could the Old Dominion only be heard on the floor of the Senate, we would have no fears for Texas. But alas! such is not the case.

Fire.

The buildings of the Tribune newspaper office, were destroyed by fire in the city of New York, on the 6th inst. We understand that the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Greely and McElrath, will not lose much, as the buildings and materials were insured.

The Growth of the Northwest.—The territory of Wisconsin was set off from Michigan, and organized into a Territorial government in 1836. Its whole surface is estimated at 47,000,000 acres, of which a little more than 10,000,000 has been surveyed. The first sales of public lands took place in 1835; the amount sold from that time till January, 1842, was 2,909,418 acres, for the sum of $2,761,782.—The lead mines of the Territory will be an inexhaustible source of wealth. According to the census of 1840, the whole amount of lead produced in the United States and Territories was 31,239,453 lbs.; and the capital invested was $1,346,756. Of this amount, Wisconsin produced nearly one half, or 15,129,350 lbs.; and the capital employed by her was $664,600.—The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of all its counties, in the year 1843, amounted to $8,077,300.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 8.

Cotton.—The total receipts of Uplands during the past week amount to 12,711 bales. Total exports of the week 14,212 bales; leaving on hand a shipping stock of 29,333 bales, exclusive of 11,090 bales on shipboard not cleared.

We quote	
Inferior and ordinary,	4¼ a 5¼
Middling a middling fair,	5½ a 5¾
Fair a fully fair,	6 a 6⅜

Rice.—The market has undergone no change since our last report. A fair demand, reaching the receipts of the week has enabled holders to realize full prices, and keeping the vantage side of purchasers. The sales of the week reach 2000 barrels, at the following particulars:—80 barrels at $3⅜; 40 at 2 11-16; 654 at 2½; 442 at 2 13-16; 236 at 2¾; 387 at 2 15-19; 171 at 3; and 70 at prices not made known.

Rough Rice.—This article remains without change in prices. The receipts of the week have been light, only 31,000 bushels, the sales 21,000 bushels, at 68 cents for 1600; 75 for 1400; 76 for 1900. The balance at 80 and 81 cts.

Groceries.—In this branch of business Sugars have taken the most predominent part during the week. With a fair demand, prices have fully improved ¼. The sales of the week have been about 400 hhds. New Orleans, at from $4¼ to 5, principally at 4¾ a 4¾ for a fair to good, and $5 for a prime article; about 30 a 40 hhds. Muscovados of strictly prime quality, in different lots, brought from 7 to 7½. Received since our last, 230 hhds. New Orleans.

Coffee.—Remains as heretofore, extremely dull, and in little request.

Molasses.—The receipts of New Orleans consist of 344 bbls., the greater part of which has been disposed of on landing at 22 a 22½ cts., sales from stores have been made at 23; at auction, 60 barrels in rather bad order, brought but 21 cts. The article is firm.

Grain.—Arrived during the week, 5600 bushels Corn from No. Ca., sold at 44 a 45 cts.

5000 bushels N. C. Oats brought from 34 to 36 cents.

About 600 bales North River Hay, the receipts of last week, sold at 65 a 70 cts.

Bacon.—The market is rather bare of Shoulders and Sides, particularly the latter, of which there are hardly any. The former command in small lots from 4¾ to 5. Hams are more plenty, and dull at 7½ a 9 cts.

Salt.—The stock of Liverpool sack remaining afloat is not large, holders obtain our quotations from on board, in lots to suit purchasers.

Extracts Mercury Price Current.

Dedication.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, will, by divine permission, be dedicated to Almighty God, on Sunday, 16th inst. A discourse appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Whitefoord Smith, presiding Elder of the Wilmington district. The services will be continued throughout the day, and collections taken up to aid the Trustees in meeting the heavy expenses incurred in erecting this commodious place of worship.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1845.

☞ The Rev. Thos. Hutchings will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church on next Sunday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, and 3 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock.

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

POSTSCRIPT.

The bill for reducing the rate of Postage throughout the United States, which we mentioned in another column as being before the Senate, has received the sanction of that body. On Monday, the House in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill for the admission of the territories of Florida and Iowa into the Union, upon equal footing with the other States. We suppose, as a matter of course, there will be no difficulty in this matter. They have a right, and we suppose as a matter of course, they will be admitted. The 12th inst., Wednesday last, was the day agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice President. The discussion on the Texas question had not at the last dates been renewed in the Senate. In all human probability, we will be able in our next, to announce to our readers the ultimate fate of this measure during the present session of Congress.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. John G. Bauman, to Miss Ellen Fitnam.

In this vicinity, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. James M. Stevenson, of Newbern, to Miss Christiana E. daughter of Daniel Sanders, Esq.

On the 12th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Hutching, of Charleston, Mr. Samuel P. Gause, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Fergus, of this town.

In Franklin county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. I. Doll, Mr. James Turner, of Greenville county, Va., to Miss Elizabeth B. daughter of Nathan Patterson, Esq.

In Wilkes county, on the 23d ult., George H. Hamilton, Esq., of Ashe, to Miss Elvira, daughter of Gen. Horton.

In Orange county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Wesley Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Lloyd.

DIED,

In Onslow county, on the 2d inst., Mr. George Marble, of Somerset, Mass., brother to Jarvis Marble, who died in the same county, on the 22d Dec.

In Newbern, on the 26th ult., in the 52d year of his age, John B. Dawson, Esq., Sheriff of Craven county.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb'y 8—schr Jonas Smith, Collet, Charleston, to R W Brown.

10—brig Lisbon, Messer, Havana, to J Hathaway & Son.

brig N F Frothingham, Beardsley, Matanzas, bound to New York, put in in distress, having in the late South Easter, been obliged to stave part of her cargo of molasses; to G W Davis.

11—schr Ann Maria, Whitehurst, New River, with turpentine, to G W Davis.

13—brig Mary Jane, Lermond, Cienfogies, to Russell & Gammell.

schr Mogul, ———, Matanzas, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Feb'y 8—brig Empire, Adams, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

brig Commodore Hull, Ray, Matanzas, by E Dickinson.

schr Caroline, Whilden, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

Packet schr L P Smith, Mills, New York, by R W Brown.

9—schr Fountain, Washburn, New York, by Russell & Gammell.

10—brig Rowland, Coombs, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

brig Caroline, Jordan, Havana, by G W Davis.

brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis.

Br brig Southampton, Flint, Demarara, by G W Davis.

11—Br brig Victoria, Clements, Trinidad, by G W Davis.

schr Pactolus, Ireland, Washington, N C, by John Hall.

Br brig Mary Shiels, Kelly, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

Br brig Durham, Rudolph, St Vincents, by P K Dickinson.

schr Wave, Higgins, Curracoa, by P K Dickinson.

schr Brandywine, Etheridge, Plymouth, N C, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Velocity, Montgomery, New Bedford, by E Dickinson.

[PER BRIG MARY JANE.]

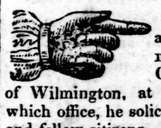
Left at Cienfogies, 29th January, schr. Exquimons, Haws, for Charleston, 5 days.

schr. Caro, Meorns, discharging.

brig Tecumseh, loading, for Boston.

barque Lysandex, loading, for Boston.

brig Neptune, just arrived, and others in port not recollected.



WE are authorized to announce Mr. Thos. L. Hogden, as a candidate for the Constable's office, for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. For which office, he solicits the suffrage of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Jan'y 24, 1845. 19-t. e.

For Sale.

50 Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt,
400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2,
1 bushel Red Clover seed.
Hourly Expected from New-Orleans,
160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hhds. Sugar.
JOHN HALL.

Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Real Estate for Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also*, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Just to Hand,

6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,
25 Bbls. Flour, super-fine,
10 bbls. Potatoes,
for table or planting,
Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal, Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Feb'y 14th, 1845.—22.

Strayed or Stolen.

ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was turned out of my lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few redish spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. Cowan, and it may be, she has made her way back into the country, on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information of her will be thankfully received by A. J. BATTLE.

Feb'y 14th.—[22

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Feb. 14, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	7	a	8
Middlings,	6	a	7
Shoulders,	5½	a	6½
Western,	5	a	6
Beeswax,	26	a	27
Butter,	15	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
Coffee,	7½	a	8
Cotton,	4½	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
Feathers,	30	a	35
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70	a	75
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	7	a	8
Western,	6	a	00 7
Lime, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			11 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	
Scantling,	8 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
Molasses,	25	a	29
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	2 15
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 30
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Pease, Ground,	70	a	80
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
Pork,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
Rice,	2 50	a	3 00
rough, ush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
Soap,	5	a	6
Shingles, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	30	a	33
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	8 00	a	11 00
Sugar, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	5½	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

THE MARKETS.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced 2½ cents per barrel since our last report, and is scarce. We quote at $2 15, at which rates the article was sold yesterday.

Tar.—No alteration.

Lumber.—Wide Boards and Scantling, very few in market.—Timber, last sales $5½ to $7½, scarce and in demand.—Flooring Boards, quartered, $11.—Shingles, dull, a $1 50 a $2 00.—Staves, R. O. hhds., $8 to $10—very dull.

Corn.—A good supply on hand in store—none afloat yesterday evening. Sales have been made from on shipboard during the week, at 40 cents per bushel. The prices from stores range from 45 to 50 cents.

Sales at auction since our last publication: 12 hhds. N. O sugar, 1st quality 6¼, 2d do. 4½;—50 bbls. N. O. molasses 23½ to 24 ct's. 50 bbls. N. O. whiskey 25½ to 26 cents;—15 to 20 bags Rio Coffee 7 to 7¼ cents.

Freights—Remain without change, 30 a 35 c'ts to New York.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb. 8.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	2 50	a	2 62½
Tar,	1 68¾	a	1 75
Rice,	2 62½	a	3 31½
Cotton	4½	a	9½

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	perm
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

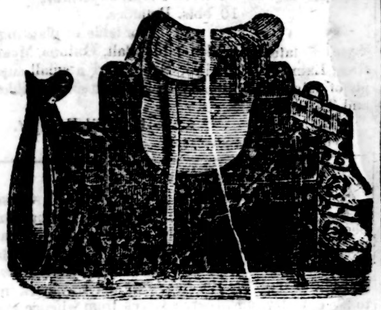
Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also,

Char ottes, Buggies, and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait no her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.



THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden

And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

S. GHIO,

TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT.** APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coffe & Sugar.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

LIQUORS.

2 PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey. for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.



I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON;

Cordial Drops; Jujube Paste.

——ALSO.——

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, 1844. 14-tf.

Notice.



THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines.

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

THE

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW YEAR,

Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

C. & G. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

——ALSO;——

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

GARDEN FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY wil secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

TEMPERANCE.



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Fire

INSURANCE.



THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres of superior qualities, Satinets of various colors & qualities, Kentucky Jeans,

VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnetts, Maracilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

Mr. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-tf] *Market st.*

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light,
9 by 11	12 " " "	10 by 15	18 " " "
9 by 12	13 " " "	10 by 16	19 " " "
10 by 12	14 " " "	11 by 16	20 " " "
10 by 13	15 " " "	12 by 16	21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS.

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments,* made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1841.